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HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

in the House of Representatives its novelty, than was that presented on Monday last, when the gentleman named above appeared on its floor, and was permitted to speak for himself. Mr. Pinchback's position, as our readers know, is singalar in that he comes here from Louisiana, legally accredited both the Senate and to the House of lected by the people of his State as Congressman at large, and subsequently elected by the Legislature of his State to a seat in the United States Senate. His case illustrates the old saw that between two stools one is apt to fall to the ground. For neither the House nor the Senate has thus far admitted his claims; though in our judgment he is clearly entitled to a seat in the latter body, and that nothing but the gravest partiality and inconsistency deprives him of his place. The speech of Mr. Pinchback, on Monday, was deeply tinged With a sense of injustice and the indignity of his double exclusion from the places to which he had been elected. It was in some respects humorous, argumentative and pointed, but it was delivered much less

All.

BOOKS."

as an appeal than a defiance, and it may be fairly questioned whether that style was most wisely chosen compelled to admire the free, manly and independent bearing of Mr. moved. Pinchback as he described his debehalf and the sternness with which he applied the brand of inconsistncy to those who, while upholding the Kellogg government of Lousana, make an exception against District. him. His manner might have been ound it hard to repress his manly Geo. B. Loud, the Superintendent o indignation. He was not there, he

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a Practice obtabetical Ed. (\$1.75.

a Practice of the continual form of the continual for the continual form of the continual form of the continual form rounds equitable and political in back was no longer a Republican-" of the rights of his people in Lousiana. The idea of putting down hem that they have not heard the erit vah erida i est of this man.—New National EB,

An embryo poet, who is certainly close observer of human nature, emarks: "Time marches on with working by the day."

Louisianian.

FOURNAL

PLAQUEMINE, Iberville Parish, La.

The ordinary quiet of rural life in disturbed by the excitement cons quent upon the recent action of the Republican State Central Executive Committee, in having ordered a new election for members of the Parish Executive Committee of the parish. At the election for officers of that body held April 25th, a very large majority was returned for the ticket, headed by the Hon. P. G. Deslonde, the Secretary of State, but the energy of the opposition, led by Mr. W. W. Wharton, late State Senator, acting under instructions from New Orleans, caused a protest to be filed, that eventuated in the action of the State Committee directing the election to be had over

Sound Republicans are desirons of nothing but the unity of the party. Mr. Deslonde and his friends agreed to more remarkable and striking for abide by the order of the State Supreme authority, and so conscious were they of their overwhelming majority. that, beyond the selection of candi dates, no steps were taken toward any unusual action. But, the wing led here by Mr, Wharton, acting under the inspiration of self-appointed managers in New Orleans, adopted the most vigorous measures to secure suc cess. The President ot the Parish Representatives, having been first Police Jury, is Charles Brulle, who although the Democratic candidate for State Senator in 1872, has recently (at Wharton's instigation), been appointed to that place; all the influence of which, has been given unsparingly to aid in the success of his patron.

The incumbents of the offices of Tax Collector, Assessor, Parish Judge, Parish Attorney, are all persons who are either new recruits to the Republican party, or else destitute of influence who have been appointed at Mr Wharton's suggestion, and who, consequently exercise all their patronage to oppose the very large majority of the Republicans.

It is notorious that the officials whom I have referred have been compelled to "put up" money in order to bribe such mercenary men as they could purchase. Equally notorious is it, that illegal and extraordinary privileges have been given to such store-keepers as would either work for, or give money to the delegates acting in Wharton's interest. Persons occupying the places of Justices of the Peace, have been told that if they would dare resion, and yet we were fuse their support to Mr. Wharton, that the latter would have them re-

This Mr. Wharton claims openly votion and services to the Republi- and publicly that he is at once the recan party, the sacrifices made in its presentative of the Customhouse interest and of Governor Kellogg, and that both those influences are with him-first, to secure his selection as President of the Parish Committee. and then as Congressman from this

The open allies of Mr. Wharton are more winning and less aggressive, Mr. Charles E. Halstead-a lively but it was evident that he was youth who, by twenty years of study marting under a sense of wrong, and care may possibly become a telerand like a brave man as he is, he ably acute local politician, and Mr.

aid, to beg for his seat, and there The Platform openly announced by as something like a menace when being given to colored Republicans; Mr. Wharton is, opposition to office e said: "If denied my rights here, and on Saturday night last, this Mr. will go back to my people in Lou-wharton, announced in a public sians, confident of a triumphant speech made at the office of the Juselection." We think now, as we tice of the Peace, (Ed. Wilson), in the we thought all along, that the Re- Fourth Ward of this parish, that he, mblican party in Congress have (Wharton), "was against Mr. Pinch-back being Senator, because Pinch-

he course pursued to this champion This impudent declaration was heard by John Carville, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, of the parish; George Randolph and Joseph Perkins, Esgrs., of an of Pinchback's ability and New Orleans, the Hon. P. G. Deslonde, ermination, backed up as he is Secretary of State, and others, each y the Republican vote of his State, and all of whom will swear to the fact. ill be found, as it ought to be found, Mr. Geo. B. Loud was also present, usive. The country may keep and, although he is actively working ov. Pinchback out of the House with the enemies of Senator Pinchback and Senate at present, but we warn and notoriously opposed to the Ex-Governor, it was disgusting to witness the silence with which Loud assented to this insult to Gov. Pinchback, who had signed Loud's bond, and thereby

> Secretary of State, Deslonde, is bere. and his friends are nightly holding and addressed by Joseph Perkins, of ing people.—Clarion.

From an Occasional Correspondent of the your city, whose eloquence and quaint humor, is much admired; John Carville, Esq., Mr. Geo. Bandolph and other able Republicans.

The election for delegate occurs this Saturday, and the "wire-pullers" in New Orleans may rely with certainty upon the fact, that the enormous mawill insist upon the recognition of their own right to control their own affairs, and if this right be denied, no influence or threats can frighten Bepublicans here into the support of men, who have been forced upon CRITIC.

The excitement of the fall campaign is beginning somewhat early. We fear our political friends will exhaust their subject matter before the issues are fairly before the people. Bread has to be earned and provision made for future sustenance of individuals and families and while all are willing and anxious to sustain and maintain the integrity of the Republican party, our friends naturally think there is plenty of time to spare for more direct purposes than entering upon the excitement of a political campaign when bread is wanting in thousands of families whose all has been entirely or partially destroyed by the inundations from the Mississippi river. We do not wish to censure our party leaders in a captious spirit, but we do desire to call their attention to one very essential fact, and that is, to let our working men alone and not be calling them from their labors any oftener than is necessary, to listen to speeches from this or that aspirant for office. when there is now or soon will be, a general cry for bread throughout the overflowed parishes of the State. Those who are suffering for bread. and those who see a dark and dreary prospect ahead, are not apt to care Truen for political issues, one way or the other, when their first and chief care lies in providing food for themselves and little ones. Self preservation being the first law of nature and being well understood, in the present instance, there should be little excitement in this and kindred communities until prospects brighten for the future. On lection day full duty wil be done by all who believe in the faith and future of the Republican party, but it is gross injustice to require men to intend political meetings when their services are wanted in the production of bread.-Sugar Plan-

CHURCH CONDUCT.

There is nothing which so beof worshipping God-of paying that one and that we have other motives in view when we visit the sacred of our being, but distract the attention of others and make reflecting reform our conduct or stay at home. duct is the habit of turning the greeable a practice is not known; that it is contrary to religion is morally certain. Many parties, perhaps, who follow the habit do so heedlessly, but there are others who are undoubtedly aware of what they are doing, and imagine that it adds to their importance. That this is a

THE CROPS.

PROSPECTS IN ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AR-KANSAS AND TEXAS.

The National Crop Reporter has published returns from one hundred and ninety-eight correspondents, covering one hundred and twentyfive counties in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, in relation to the area planted this eason in cotton and corn in those States. Deductions are also published from the estimates of correspondents in relation to the total of spring and winter wheat now in the ground, in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin. The following is an abstract of the principle information furnished in the matter of cotton:

There is shown a falling off from the area planted last year, averaging in the four States first named 14 6-30 per cent. The decrease in area is 184-19 per cent. in Alabama; 9 4-10 per cent. in Mississippi, and 5 2-10 per cent. in

The area devoted to corn in the same is placed at an increase over the year past to the extent of 9 7-10 per cent. The increase is given as 10 4-10 per cent. in Alabama; 9 4-10 per cent. in Arkansas; 8 per

In Louisiana the majority of reorts received, speak of a considerable portion of the land as overflowed. In all the four States, tho lateress of the scason has very much dolayed matters, and although much of the replanting which became necessary, had been accomplished at the date of the reports there will still be a good deal of land idle.

Estimates of correspondents in the eight Western States previously mentioned, indicate an average increase in the total area of wheat of eight and two-tenths per cent.

The general condition of the growing grain at the date of the last report was all that could be de sired, although the crop in Iowa has suffered somewhat from the depredations of grasshoppers.

A MODEL LOVE LETTER.

Madam - Your honesty and grav

countenance, your modesty and your wisdom, your wit and great judgment, and thousand other virtues with which you are most hapirays the want of proper feeling and pily endowed, besides the incom manners as unbecoming conduct in parable beauty which increaseth church during divine service. It is your renown in all parts of the presumed that every one who goes world, have so entangled my to a church on Sunday, or any other thoughts in the consideration theretime where public worship is held of that I have been forced to colloin the city, does so for the purpose cate and place the sum of my felicity in meditating the rare gifts both adoration to the Great Ruler of all of body and mind by which it hath things, which is the one object of pleased the gods to make your ladyreligion. If by our actions we show ship famous. But when I consider that this presumption is a wrong mine own unworthiness and perpend the great difference which is between such excellency and mytemple, we not only defy the Author self, such is the despair which possesseth my heart that I suffer incredible torment. Yet the force of people wish that we would either your beauty constraineth me to judge myself happy, in that I suffer A prominent feature of this ill-con- a pain for so worthy a lady as yourself. So that I feel singular joy and back, virtually, if not literally, upon gladness in my evil, and receive an the pulpit, and staring in the faces extreme glory in enduring grief. of persons occupying pews in the Pain unto me is a pastime; to weep, rear. What is gained by so disa- a pleasure; to sigh, a solace; grief, torment in me, though therein I enjoy a blessed content. All this do I suffer for you, madam; it is your beauty and virtue which calleth me to be so tormented with such contrary passions. And, therefore, pity an unfortunate lover who offereth you his own life, and who desireth not that his evil may be adthe slow-measured tread of a man These gatherings are largely attended grave error we need not tell think-dressed, but only wishesh that it bereabouts."

CLIPPINGS.

Why are the ladies the biggest thieves in existence? Because they steel their petticoats, bone their stays, crib their babies and hook their dresses.

Now that the word "hymeneal is so commonly used in reference births should be headed "crymen eal" and deaths "diemeneal.

A Georgia editor in puffing a grocery kept by a woman says, Her tomatoes are as red as her cheeks, her indigo as blue as her own eyes and her pepper as hot as as her own temper.

The West Chester (Pa.) News takes a practical view of the cremation question. It says: With some people cremation is only a question of time. If it don't come in

We lit the poor fellow at dead of night, The carcass continually turning, In order that every side might get its Of this new patent process burning.

pile Of faggots to which we had bound him No Babcock extinguisher deadened the

A Detroit gentleman prides him-

self on his fine fowls, and his neighcent. in Mississippi, and 10 6-40 bor is equally vain of a fine coach per cent. in Texas. The stand of dog. The dog worries the life out both cotton and corn in the States of the chickens. A few days ago named, was, May 15, much below a the owner of the dogs received the full stand, although the stand of the following note: "Friend: You corn was better than that of cotton. keep dogs, I keep chickens. If my chickens worry your dogs, shoot

> Tis well the stars are up so high, Or some designing ass
> Would soon propose to take them d
> And light the world with gas.

A Cairo girl played a game suchre with a young man to see if she should marry him. He won, and then she threw herself into his arms, exclaiming, "I am thineforever thine!" As soon as the unhappy youth could extricate himself he robbed a bank and started east.

Why Barney was Retained .- A firm dealing largely in coal in one of our Western cities had in their can't teach you anything."

"Begorra," said Barney, "I larnt "What's that?" asked his em-

loyer. "That siventeen hundred make ton."

Barny was retained.

An enterprising supertendent of one of our city Sunday schools was the scholars, varying the usual method by beginning at the end of is equivalent to a perpetual course of the habits of his literary divinity ngaged last Sunday in catechizing the Catechism. After asking what of reading the half sheets issued by were slovenly. If cleanliness is were the prerequisites for the Holy Communion and Confirmation, and receiving very satisfactory replies, he asked: "And now, boys, tell me what must precede Baptism?" Whereupon a lively urchin shouted out, "A baby, sir." Fact ; followed by sensation and laughter.

The marraige of W. H. Hamilton and a daughter of Mr. Massy, of Page county, Iowa, was indefinitely postponed on the receipt of a letter from Mr. Hamilton's wife, who wants him to come home

"What is a more exhibitanting sight," asks a Vermont paper, "than to see eighteen hand sliding down hill on an ox-sled?" "Nineteen," says the experienced editor of the Boston Post.

At a hotel table one boarder remarked to his neighbor, "This must be a healthy place for chick ens." "Why asked the other. "BeTHE TRICKS OF BAD

ponding ability to retain even the fresh shadows of others in their minds; adays and the provoking part of it is that glass of cold water, or some "ho the things we remember most easily stuff." The public baths of Greece the things we remember most easily stuff." The public baths of G and most surely are apt to be those and Rome were many and many of least consequence, or those even cant. They were as common in the which we would gladly forget days of Antoninus, Diocletian, and Memory plays tricks, too, some some other emperors, as liquo times, failing just at the moment shops are in American cities. The when we need its services most imbaths in those days, unlike our peratively, and performing its func- shops, were used for cleansing the tions perfectly well at all other outside of a person, and they were times. School-boys and school- as popular as they were common; girls suffer greatly in this way properly speaking, they were comabout examination time, and many mon because they were population excellent people, without other Pliny states that the Roman baths mental defect, find themselves sadly were infinite in number, and, like tion of time. If it don't come in embarrassed by their utter inabil-this world, it is sure to come in the lity to remember anything in a wit-ted." Bathing then, in many inness box. Flurry and diffidence stances, like drinking now, was are the causes of the trouble in such practiced to excess. The Empero cases, doubtless, but neither flurry Commodus, who must have been nor diffidence can account for the very filthy, went in seven times a fact that with many people proper day, or nearly half as often as some names are never forthcoming when folk visit "sample rooms." Rich wanted. We know a man, not at Roman women swam in milk-some all diffident, who, in addressing his of them in "the milk of five hunmost intimate friend, is sure to call dred she-asses at once." Their him, "Ah—," or Mr. ah—," unable taste was decidedly novel, yet much for the instant to recall a name better than that of the Duke of which comes to him the very moment that its coming is too late.

emember everything approximately a butt of malmsey. He was a and vaguely, but nothing accurately strong drinker, and with the ruling or with certainty; and the people passion strong in death, "had his who suffer thus are not few. They fill" at last. With the exception of recall everything in shadowy form, this eccentric duke, and the rich and are never quite certain of any-thing past. The facts of yesterday have usually preferred water for are to them only uncertain ghosts bathing purposes, and the purer of fact, resembling their originals, the better. In Christian nations, but presenting themselves in so un- resort to it once a day, even in the certain and ill-defined outline as to warmest weather, generally suffices. be wholey useless for any practical Some, however, content themselves purpose. These are they who make with a weekly or semi-monthly lawyers' head grow gray, and con- ablution; a very few seem to think vince the rest of the world that that water will poison anything but stupidity is the common lot.

Still more provoking to its possessor must be that not uncommon kind of memory which recalls all Some people are more careful of but the essential part of the thirg their bodies than of their clothes. wanted. If it be a jest or a story, They will bathe semi-annually, but service an Irishman named Barny. they remember all of it but the never brush their outer garments. One day the head of the firm, irri- point. And people of this sort are It is well known that tated beyond endurance at one of very apt too to be much given to Johnson had his "cleanshirt day" drums at their friends on all occa- the last twenty or thirty years of sions expellent conundrums of his life, his bushy wig was so sharled the story papers for advertising next to godliness, Dr. Johnson, who purposes, in which, just as the professed the latter, should have reader's interest is fairly aroused, practiced the former. No Christian etc., etc., etc.

bave to thank ourselves and our in warm countries, some rel teachers; ourselves because, by de- make cleanliness a part of their termined effort, we may cure the ill creed. The laws of the Jews and is overtaxed and left undisciplined. hurt some people to do it in Ameri-It is required to do work which belongs of right to other faculties, and is not properly drilled in the art of doing its own.—Hearth and Home. sign on a store in North Yarmeuth,

An Irishman engaged in fighting a duel insisted, as he was near-sighted, that he should stand six feet nearer to his antagonist than his antagonist did to him.

BATHING.

day. Anciently it was the first readays we proffer a warm meal a doomed by his brother. Edward Very provoking must it be too to IV., to die, chose to be drowned in

-like a mad dog. Barney's blunders, told him to go the telling of good stories, persist-the office and get his pay, and ing in the attempt in spite of re-veneration for dirt on his outer miadded, "You are so thick-headed I peated failure. They hurl conun-ment as never to disturb it. During wan thing since I've been wid yel" | which, when their friends "give it and filthy as to defy all inroads of a up," they are sure to forget the an- comb. His Jamaica negro, kept swers. They tell stories excellently after his wife died, shrank from atso far as beginnings and middles tacking it. He could conquer the are concerned breaking down only most knotted flax, or comb out a at the very end, and forcing the horse's tail that had, not been listener to content himself with the combed out for a twelvementh, but assurance that the forgotten climax the close texture of the antiquated was "very good very good indeed." wig defied and disheartened him. he is quietly informed that "the should do less. Some however, fail rest of this story may be found," here. To remedy this weakness, Now, for these and all other serito weave an item on cleanlines into this evil, perhaps it would be well' ous defects in our memories we a church's article of faith. Indeed if we choose; our teachers because almost every bad memory is the result of educational blundering. In our schools the memory is used too much and trained too little. It

the face and extremities, and here

and there one will shun it altogether

"Byrum & Drinkwater" was a eixty years ago, which used to amuse strangers, who spelled it out

world to Hudest al -S

can streams.

How to make an Indian loafgive him a gallon of whisky.

The Louisianian

HENRY A. CORBIN..... Publisher

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1874.

All letters on business cont h this paper should be addressed H. A. CORBIN,

New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

The proprietor of this papill not be responsible for the correct

Col. W. B BARRETT is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive pryment of bills.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Presidents of all the Repub can Clubs in the city are respect-ally requested to send to this ffice, the time and place of meeting of their respective clubs. We desire to have a Club Directory in

NOTICE.

All parties now receiving the LOUISI-ANIAN, are notified that the delivery of same will be discontinued, if not paid for by the first of July next.

CLUB DIRECTORY.

FIRST WARD CENTRAL CLUB-COTD delpomene and White streets. Meets ever londsy, at 7½ o'clock. J. C. Miller, Pres' orge C. Norcross, Secretary.

SECOND WARD CENTRAL CLUB-Geddes Hall, Erato between Baronne a Carondelet. G. F. Glanden, President,

THIRD WARD CENTRAL CLUB-Clay Hall, Perdido street, meets every Saturday evening. C. F. Ladd, President, John Pul-lum, Secretary.

FOURTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB-Con ner of Conti and Treme streets, meets every Monday evening. Robert Malcolm, Pres't.

FIFTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB-Jule onabare, President, O. P. Fernandez, Secre

SIXTH WARD CENTRAL CLUBonbert, President, L. Lamaniere, Secretary.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CEN-TRAL CLUB—First Street, near Liberry street, J. A. Kyser, President; meets every

THIRTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB vening Star Hall, Cadez between Camp and Chestnut streets, A. Dejoie, President, J. B.

SIXTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB aiborne Hall, Adam street, meets every turday. John T. Claiborne, President H. McCray, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB -Corner Cambronne and Burth street T. B. Stamps, President, F. Diebel, Secretar

IBERVILLE PARISH.—The result of stronghold for the Executive Comgratifying to those who oppose the efforts of certain schemers to divide the party in this State. The ticket -the able chief of the State De-palliation if not excuse for the nonpartment, carried six of the eight action of the Senate. But in the instance of the House, when delay wards, by very large majorities; his opponents being successful in but one ward, whilst in the remaining ward the vote was a tie.

The opposition to Secretary Deslonde was vulgar abuse of Senator Pinchback, and colored men generally, that only received strength because of the bold, and unsern pulous use of official patronage Again, we congratulate the Bennh licans of Pherville, and Mesars. Des londe, Durand, Cole, Seett, Randolph, Parker, Verrett and others on the victory so gallantly achieved.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT

We welcome every evidence given by the common carriers of a purpose to contribute to the convence and comfort of our people, as so much indication that the age of prejudice and proscription is pass ing away, and with more than ordinary pleasure we insert the subjoined tribute to one of the emoyees of the elegant steamer W.

Little courtesies make the individual life as little drops of water make the ocean:

To the Editor of the Lou

Sir—In behalf of those peripatetic

THE HOUSE

The Louisiana case, as the same was presented and considered before the House, in the contest of Geo. A. Sheridan against P. B. S. Pinchback, will be found ably and Governor P. B. S. Pinchback, published in this issue of our journal We had occasion to discuss the action of the House upon this question in our last issue, but it will bear further consideration in this so far as the same affects the political action of Gov. Pinchback in the past and in the future.

The Governor occupied position in this contest growing out of a claim based upon the popular vote as Congressman at large, and the legislative vote of Senator elect of Lonisiana.

As a singular coincidence, titles, one originating in the election of November, 1872, by the people, and the other in January, 1873, by the General Assembly, came to be tried currently and at the same

It was competent, in him and con-

each House of Congress and then make the election as to the capacity in which Senatorial or Representative, he would qualify and serve his State. He, accordingly, and under the advice of the National leaders of the Republican party, filed his credentials before both Houses of Congress, claiming his seat prime facie, upon credentials recognized in other cases by the National Congress, and inviting thereafter contest and investigation, either as to the manner of his election, the sufficiency of his qualifications, or the validity of his claim. Secret attacks by certain so-called white Republicans, croping out publicly in the hired journals of the country, met him on the threshold of his contest: and with a better case than any man seated in the Lower House from Louisiana, and by a large ma jority of votes, as Senator elect, cas by a General Assembly that makes laws, unquestioned and governing the people of a whole State-said laws energised by Federal Courts and their sanctity sustained by Federal troops-he is met with the denial of his prima facie claim and investigation and delay in order thereto, is suggested in his case. The action heretofore taken by

the Senate we have been, in frankness, compelled to characterize as the election held in this Republican partial, unfair, and questionable both in its effects upon the Senatomittee of the parish cannot but be rial claimant and his constituents but inasmuch as the provisional recognition of Governor Pinchback, as Senator, would determine the political question involved in the was demanded by no grave underlying and undetermined political problem, and in the teeth of the action taken by the honorable House in the cases of Messrs. Sheldon and Sypher—we find the same unmanly, unfair discrimination made against this representative and recognized leader of our people. The reason given by the Chairman of the Committee for not granting his seat prima facie, is singular, inas-much as the martyrdom of the Con-gressman at large is to be condoned and compensated for, in the fact that his lost rights will lead to an investigation that will either ultisustain or overthrow the

There is no necessary connection between this action of the House and the repeated and bitter assault made upon Governor Pinchback, but the coincidence is singular in the concurrence of the events. Between the bitterness of Democratic partisans and the tricks and selfishness of the white Republican adventurers, who seem to think their success can be compassed only by and eminent among our colored leaders, Gov. Pinchback has found that he, who would serve a race in these distempered times, must take not only his life, but his heart and his good name, in his hands and consecrate himself fully to the public service. He has not proven him-self unequal to the task imposed nor will he. He is not a political dicant, but has a consti able and willing to sustain against all comers, and from whom he will return to the front of the fight always stronger, of better cheer and better equipped for the patri-

otic struggle.

We read his terse, fair, brave, manly speech for himself and his people with pride, and commend it

WHICH?

Occasionally in Tennessee, Virginia, or the Carolinas, as the ques tion of civil rights attracts public attention, a Democratic journal here fully discussed in the speech of and there utters its periodic growl against the negro, and says some foolish or uncharitable thing against our people. But it remains to Louisiana to have won the unenviable distinction of arraying the whole Opposition press, great and small, in an insane effort to establish party lines on the basis of color, and to have started a campaign in which contemplated success, to the minority of the people in the State, is hoped for only, by the humiliation and overthrow of the rights of the majority of the people thereof. Sometimes our race are portrayed as childish imbeciles, incapable of self-government with, a questionable honesty neutralized by an unquestionable impotency, and then as a set of shrewd, unscrupulous, aggressive agrarians, with diabolical malice. sking a political mastery which will find its expression in the dessistent, to test his title to a seat in truction of the personal and property rights of the white citizen.

The Picayune and the Bulletin eem to be competitors as to which shall excel in the fierceness of its attacks and the insolence of its assumptions in this vicious, mischievous and dangérous crusade against our kindly, unobtrusive and fair-minded race. What does this programme signify? Do our contemporaries believe their own declarations? Do they expect the people to believe them? Are they bluffing or are they in earnest? Hypocrites or madmen! which? It is hard to tell which is the most execrable, the malice that would seriously seek the execution of the declared programme, or the hypocricy that would compass its selfish ends by such means. We can very well conceive how the partisan, in the heat of his strife, may think and say all conceivably bitter things against the leaders of an opposing faction, but we can conceive of the allegations that have been madeboth as to the character and purpose of a whole race who, in the nature of things, could have no motive for being vicious or dishonest-as proceeding either from a mental condition that makes the madman, or a moral obliquity that characterizes the hypocrite.

We repeat, hypocrites or madmen! which? In the meanwhile we say to our people stand firm, and undismayed in maintenance of your rights, conceding justice and demanding it in return, respecting others and deserving and exacting

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

As now agreed upon, the Federal Congress will adjourn on Monday next, 22d June. The present Congressional session has been notable for several things.

Many grave questions have been up for consideration. The Nationa Finances, Cheap Transit for the people and for the products of the country; the Civil Rights Bill; the Louisiana Case; the Outlets to the Gulf and the Levee Problem-the two last of vital importance to the Mississippi valley—have respectively demanded a hearing and sought solution in the interest of the American people. The grown

Again, the questions, have each nore or less been a source of division in the two National parties of the country, and neither has met with united support, or united opposition. We may safely say that the popular mind, in the definiteess of its conclusions and the vigor of its tone, is ahead of the action of a majority of its supposed repreentatives and action on each of the questions named, as matters of great public moment, has up to date, not met either the public will or public expectation. Many protestations of personal patriotism and party integrity have been made by Congressional servants; many speeches made, and very

industrious effort by the leaders, to make party records, Republican and Democratic, that would prepare each party for the campaign of 1876, and especially that would in

THE LOUISIANA CASE IN HYPOGRITES OR MADMEN! crease the chances for re-election of the honorable members in the approaching fall elections. When contemplating the questions of importance to be disposed of the ession is a memorable one; but the work done is unsatisfactory and incomplete-all the grave questions considered are unsolved and from present appearances will remain so

to the end of the session. In short, with no lack of preten sion, and self-assertion among its nembers, our National Legislature has distinguished its session mainly by what has not done, and if we mistake not the temper of the people, many of them will fail to ornament the incoming Congress with their august presence.

THE DURELL CASE.

From the subjoined despatches will be seen the action taken by the House Judiciary Committee, relative to Judge Durell. The des-

"Business was generally confined to District affairs. The bill abolishing the present government of the District of Columbia passed by a vote of 316 year to 22 nays.

"Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, from the Judicia "Mr. Wilson, of Indians, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report on the impeachment case of Judge Durell, of Louisians, with
resolutions: First, that the Judge be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors;
second, that a committee of two be appointed
by the House to go to the Senate and in the
name of the House of Representatives impeach him, and inform the Senate that the
House will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment and make good the
same, and demand that the Senate take order
for the appearance of Judge Durell to answer
such impeachment, and third, that a committee of seven be appointed to prepare arti-

same, and demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of Judge Durell to answer such impeachment, and third, that a committee of seven be appointed to prepare articles of impeachment, with power to send for papers and persons.

"Mr. Tremaine, of New York, presented a minority report, signed by himself, Frye, of Maine, Cessna, of Pennsylvania, and Ward, of Illinois, dissenting from the conclusions of the majority of the committee, and recommending that all proceedings against Judge Durell be discontinued. He also presented another minority report, signed by Mr. Poland, of Vermont, stating: First, that in regard to Judge Durell's mininght order he believed that the judge had no proper legal jurisdiction to make it, but still that he (Poland) could not find that the judge acted corruptly or with any belief that he was going beyond his jurisdiction. The whole people were excited; the times were violant and turbulent, and judicial calmness and correctness could hardly be expected.

"The second point of Judge Poland's report is that the evidence seems to establish that some officers of Judge Durell's court were guilty of clearly corrupt practices, and that the judge was not watchful to scrutinize their conduct, but that there is no claim that he ever shared in any of the proceeds of their gams, and no direct evidence that he knowingly sanctioned or approved their action.

"Third—That while the evidence obtained by a substantially exparte examination only secured a bare majority of the committee, it did not appear that the public interest would be furthered by presenting articles of impeachment."

It will appear from the Sond for the presented in a process of the committee, it did not appear that the public interest would be furthered by presenting articles of impeachment."

It will appear from these des patches that the majority report of Judge Wilson, in favor of impeachment, is sustained by seven of the committee, and that the minority report of Mr. Tremaine is signed by four members of the committee, with a further minority report of one, signed by Judge Poland.

Messrs. Wilson and Eldridge, the mb-committee who conducted the preliminary examination at this place, and Gen. Butler, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, are a seat in that body. among the parties who favor im-

The case, at this late day, cannot be tried by the Senate, but the committee seem to be in earnest, and the House will, no doubt, place Judge Durell on trial.

The effect of the investigation, not only upon the accused Judge. but upon the Louisiana case, can at resent only be conjectured. The truth, whether in vindication or condemnation, all good men must desire, and for its coming, the patient can afford to wait.

PERSONAL -- We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. P. Joseph, of the Mobile Watchman, on our streets

Hon. Wm. Murrell, of Madison parish, is also in the city looking nearty, and reports the political outlook in his parish to be encouraging. sequid hower on

> HALL TENTH WARD RADICAL New Orleans, June 2, 1874.

roduced by Mr. David Fisher, was adopted

sed with perfect satisfaction to all.

That we hall his advent into our Dis-

F. DEFROUVILLE,

REMARKS

HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, OF LOUISIANA.

in the House of Representatives MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1874. On his right to a seat as Repres

large from the State of Louisians against the claim of Hon.

Mr. PINCHBACK, (contestant.) Mr. Speaker, I appear under great disadand an opportunity of acquiring that a power such as I have scarcely ever zle some of these gentlemen here. heard before: but his argument I came ceive, because it seemed to come from spirit of conviction and honesty. Sir, there is no argument so fraught leception, as that which seems to emout the argument of the gentleman rom Mississippi sprang from a heart as pure and as unsullied as was ever respectfully, notwithstanding, to differ from him in his premises as well as in

not, Mr. Speaker, permitted us to ex- language: press our opinions on this floor for a display of oratory, however entertainsuch displays may be. I understand the House desires to get at some of the facts which underlie this question.

What are these facts? If this report of the committee has shown the House any single thing, it is in the first instance that I am entitled prima facie to a seat in this body. I am told by some of the best legal minds in this Capitol that it is a well-established rule in the House where the member has a prima facie right, that right holds good on its merits until it is overturned.

But, I repeat, what are the facts? These gentlemen say I present myself ing from myself as acting Governor of Louisiana, and they go on to say myself and friends have shown a lack of interest in this case because we have not prepared the evidence to meet the ase properly before the committee. They fail to recogize this other important fact of history that, after my election as Congressman at large, I was elected by the Legislature of Louisiana, which had been and still is recognized by the President of the United States through the Attorney General as the egal Legislature of that State, to a seat in the United States Senate and have been and am now contending for

floor of this House to prejudice the House against the recognition of my claim upon the flimsy, the false, and the absurd idea that I in some manner acted contrary to the dignity of this House when I saw fit to make application for a seat to which I had bee States and at the same time contest for a seat in this House. Why, sir, let me ask any Republican member of this House or any Democratic member the Congress of the United Sfates by a popular vote of his State, and his State had subsequently elected him to the Senate of the United States by what was recognized as the legal Legislature thereof, would he have done otherwise than Idid; whether the genleman would have been so patriotic and considered the dignity of this House so far above that of the Senate as to have said "I will not take the seat pased of gentlemen of that character I am frank to admit that they are more disinterested patriots than I have yet found in my brief political career. The rule adopted by all those I am equainted with has been to take the est office they could obtain, and if I follow in the foot-steps of my illus- If Mr. Syp rious predecessors I suppose they must attribute it to the characteristic facie with precisely the same cree which they are pleased to ascribe to our race, that of being imitative, and

House without any claim whatever. He has not even a prima facie case. on the admission of the committee itself, to show that he is entitled to a my people and come here again; but I tell so

my I have simply imitated them. Now.

sir. I do not believe there is a single

member of this House who situated as

T was would have acted in a single par-

ticular otherwise than I have done a

seat, except so far as the report of the rity goes. And why? Why, sir, nly authority that he has brought re, in the language and by the admissions of the committee, is a certificate-from whom? From ex-Governor made, it appears, on the 4th day of Foreman returns, and I December, when the report of the the Foreman returns the committee abundantly shows that no promulgation of the vote for Congress nade until the 11th day of December like to know right here how Governor Warmoth obtained the extraordinary indulge in such high flights of oratory power of ascertaining seven days bepreceded me. The remarks of the turning board the vote which Mr. gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. La-gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. La-mar] were expressed with a beauty and that it is a problem which would puz-foreman board, and I will show that his would like to ask any member of this false in every partic near saying was full of sophistry. I House coming from a well-regulated will not, however, be so harsh as that; State whether in your State any man could foretell seven days before the re turn of your vote the exact number of votes you were to get as a member of this House? If the House needed any with evil, so fraught with the power of evidence of the manifest tampering with these returns on which they base anate from an honest purpose and an sc much, I think it is found in the nonest conviction. I have no doubt fact that Governor Warmoth gave this certificate seven days before the pro mulgation, with the exact result of the count of the votes Mr. Sheridan had found in the breast of man. I am will received. I say, then, Mr. Sheridan ling to admit he religiously believed has not even a valid certificate. If very sentence he uttered, but I beg Governor Warmoth was the undis puted Governor of Louisiana to-day, the certificate issued in that manner his conclusions. I will take them up, is illegal, null and void. What is the however, later on in the discussion. law of Louisiana, sir, upon that point? I propose first to bring the House to In the Digest of the Statutes of Louthe direct question at issue. You have isiana, section 33, will be found this

As soon as possible after the expiration of the time of making the returns of the election of Representatives in Congress, a certificate of the returns of the election for such Representatives shall be entered on record by the Secretary of State, and signed by the Governor, and a copy thereof, subscribed by said officers, shall be delivered to the person as elected and another copy transmitted to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, directed to the Clerk thorse of

That is the law, sir. It does not say that before the promulgation of the returns the governor is authorized to guess out the result and make a certificate for his men that they may run here ahead of the legal Representatives and get a prima facie case as was done with the indecent haste, it appears to me, in the case of Mr. Boreman from the fifth district.

But it is said that the governor shall give his certificate "as soon as possible" after the result of the election is ascertained. He has no choice; the duty is mandatory. And being in the position o acting Governor of Louisiana, when the the returns of the several persons who had been elected to the Congress of the United States; and unfortunately I am afraid the duty devolved upon me of certifying to my at every election the straight Republic

own election. But let us see whether those certificates are worth anything or not. I have heard some gentlemen say that by reason of all country; I have shown on the disturbances down there of which they sions that I held party succ had to take indicial cognizance these certificates are not worth anything. If that be the case, I ask by what authority do Mr. Morey and Mr. Darrall sit upon the floor of this House? They hold the certi- race which was alluded to by This fact, I am told, sir, has been seed both in the committee and on the loop of this House to provide the description of this House to provide the description of the loop of this House to provide the description of the loop of this House to provide the loop of the loop of this House to provide the loop of the loo you speedily admitted them; and they sit

ere to-day with their seats uncon It is urged that my certificate, by reas earry with it a prima facts right. I think ne seating of those two gentlemen shows the absurdity of such reas chosen in the Senate of the United if it did not convey at least a prima facie right, bow in the name of common ould the House seat Mr. Morey and Mr. Darrall? But, sir, the House has gone further than this. On the 3rd day of I agree whether if he had been in my position, becember, I think the the second day of the contending Republication on the 4th day of November to your session, a resolution was offered in sitated the withdrawal of my the Contending Republication of the United States by this House to the effect that J. Hale governor. It is always the Sypher, Lionel A. Sheldon, and P. B. S. brback be declared prima facie entitled to seats on this floor, and the House, on a vote taken by yeas and nays, by a very large majority declared that J. Hale Sypher was entitled to a seat prima facie. The question had been divided, and swiftly folseat prima facie, and both these gentle were seated. It must be in the Senate, I will take the seat in right here, and it is important that Rette break up the Rette House?" If this House is compublican members should take cognizance strike a blow in de of the fact, that in seating Mr. Sypher you have heard several members declare that am a full-fledged Amer if Mr. Sypher was elected, then the whole am was elected. You accorded the rentleman his seat on a prima facie right; now propose to hold you to your ruling her and all the other me tion as to my right prima facie to a seat in and fish of another." You cannot dodge and Rep this question; it comes up face to face and in this co teeth to teeth, and you must meet it.

stress on the assertion I ran bet ticket. How he arrives at that extra ntrary will be seen by a glance at the test for the sake of argui

This shows that I received 808 votes every other colored man on the State ticket, and ran only about 1,000 behind Mr. Kellorg himself. Now, these are the returns the gent

an boasts of. I might add right her. osition to give me a little poke in the ribs, that in every parish that I canvased I was assured by the white people that they would vote for me in prefer carpet-bagger, that they knew I had an interest in the State, and would either vote for me or not vote at all; and instead of my running behind my ticket, it seems to me that he ought to have run behind his But there are other reasons why the

entleman might be expected to run hind his ticket. His democracy, if inde he bas any I do not know where tands, although I have asked him seve times—but his democracy was of such recent date that I do not think his friends and much respect for it. I think he ha rather been used by others. They knew had the power of indulging in oratorical quently, and they placed him on their icket for that purpose rather than for

merit he possessed.

But there is another in which I want to call the atte

House, and especially do I desire to appea to the Republican members in regard is it. The gentleman said he would make no partisan appeals. He might easily make that statement, because he has so partisan record. He has not been a con sistent member of any party, and con-

But, Mr. Speaker, I have a clear and

saults on me; they have paid put

y else.
heridan lays great
I ran behind my
t that extraordinary
we to know. The
y a glance at the
I propose to make
I pr the returns of the will show that his

if I got there before Governor Warmoth I railroad mee came in. He asked me ff I was willing to undertake it, and I said that I was willing to undertake anything that would save the Republican party. I knew the dangers I should encounter but was brave enough to risk it. My friend War-55,973 53,194 53,594 54,848 54,475 53,558 54,402 ingenious plan to defeat me. When the train stopped at that place the conductor awoke me from a slumber, and said there is a dispatch in the telegraph office for you erved 808 votes over an on the State out 1,000 behind naturally rushed out of the car into the office for the telegram, presuming that the conductor would wait a moment for me. Upon entering the office the door was turns the gen closed behind me and locked upon the at add right here, outside by the merest accident, of course By the time I got out of the office the cars ittle poke in the were miles on their way, and I, consequently foiled in my object. I venture to white people that in preference to a y knew I had an say that had I been successful, Louisiana would have had a fair election, and this d would either vote and much of the disgrace resting upon our State would have been averted. I now come back to the point I left and to which I desire to claim the especial

ettention of the point I left, and to the

House. I say that you have in every single instance recognized the certificate

which I rresent here as prima facie right

to a seat on this floor. I have been told

by the best fegal talent which I can com-

mand that the prima facie right carries

that I am entitled to a seat on the floor of

this House.

If the House shall vote to adopt the

report of the majority of the committee, I

ave no complaint to make, I accept the

pletest examination into this whole ques

tian. I am further strengthened in that

desire because I find that the committee

If this case be remanded for further proof and be fully developed, the result, there is conson to believe, will either demonstrate that the Kellogg government is rightfully in power or will furnish the proof that it is a

I find much comfort in these words, for

they are conclusive proof that the trouble

in this contest rests upon the validity of

the Kellogg government.

I desire to know whether that govern-

fnent represents the majority of the voters

of Louisiam, or whether it is a usurpation? Therefore I am in favor of the report of

certificate, the committee has in its pos-

session another certificate forwarded here

by Governor Kellogg, a certificate made

his State. He bears the character of an

honest, fair-minded southern gentleman, and I frank to admit that if there is any

class of men on the face of the earth for

report, and deside the fullest and

in their report use this language:

reasons why the pected to run beknow where he asked him several ot think his friends t. I think he has hers. They knew oratory, that he ging in oratorical his periods elerather than for any

important point to e attention of the lo I desire to appeal d he would make He might easily contisc he has no as not been a conparty, and conseo partisan appeal.
have a clear and soord. From the thed me with the sent, I have voted raight Republican

nore than that, I y portion of this paign of 1872 in s this statement celebrated reilroad it to by the gentle-Mr Smith.] How about? On that I had time, I would re will be found the contest. In the publican party was divided; two full bid, headed respectellogg and myself. rill dany that my vidence number if apublicans of that ake of Republican ate and the country

empromise among icans which neces-of my candidacy for th of some of my and any attempt to held to be a bean party. This all kinds of as paid public journs at a heavy cost to that I am tryin e of the colored Lam false to the

the fact that I to to to the fact that I to to do that which to matter whether or Democratic inpublicant party is can be. I have not I gave or to do think, by a may voters in Louishich was very for friend, General for unity, harmon, which few mer will identise to the fact of the fa

North in time to take part in the campaign in Maine I accepted their invitation, and made several speeches in the interest of the Republican ticket in that State. said that this report proposed to kill Sheridan, but did not intend to seat me. Now, I can scarcely conceive that that is correct, and yet I know from the re-On my return to New York I met Mr. Chandler secretary of the national Committee, and told him the condition of On my return to New York I met Mr.

On my return to New York I met Mr.

Chandler, secretary of the national Commarks, of the gentlemen that I have heardgentlemen probably who did not know
methat there is some kind of an underthings in Louisiana, I said unless by
things in Louisiana, I said unless by some means the iniquitous registration and election laws was stricken fron the one gentleman say that he intended to statute-books of Louisians Governor War. moth would count in the fusion ticket—
House the reason he assigned, because it
is too ridiculous. But he assigned a very He asked me how it could be seen told him that there was but one way on told him that there was but one way on vote against me and for Mr. Sheridan. earth; that was for for ne take my life in my hands and start for New Orleans, and

I repeat, I am not arraigning the com my hands and such that is where the great could save it. That is where the great I desired. I want a full investigation. But I do hope that no republican will for any reason allow himself to be pre-judiced against admitting my claim at least on the prima facie case. I say that to do so is unmanly and unjust, lives, mannged to get control of the telegraph and railroads and anticipating that I would expect tellegrams from Mr. Chandles are kent up beat to the State of Louisiana. It is unjust to Louisiana, because as long as these contests are kent up beat an individual, but der, arranged at Canton, Mississippi, an the Senate I am made the instrument by which the sovereign State of Louisiana is deprived at this crisis of her life of two votes in the national Congress. I protest against it in the name of the whole people of Louisiana. I say that a speedy solution of these questions ought to be had without any respect to my personal inclinations.

This House must not be biased by anything that may happen at the other end of the Capitol, and which in no way concerns the question here. The question here is, "Am I entitled to a seat?" If so, it is the duty, I take case would not now be before this House it, of republicans here to so declare and allow me to be admitted to represent Louisiana, or else let me go about my buisiness.

Gentlemen apparently fail to understand that I have some individul rights in regard to this question. Such of them as have spent much time here know what it costs to live in the city of Washington. They know what it costs to travel on railroads unless you have a free pass, with it all the merits of the case until overturned. Upon that ground I contend which I do not happen to have; never have had one in my life, and never expect to have one. There is something due to me as a humble individual, a citizen of this country. I want you to determine this question upon its merits and in the interest of fairness and justice. I hold that inas-much as you, have seated every other member from the State of Louisiana upon the self-same paper which I present you are in justice compelled to seat me. There must be some party fealty and some fair play.

One other very important point was

made by the gentleman from Mississippi. He stated that no party can sustain the iniquity, the rascality, the corruption, and the fraud of the southern governments. Now, have the members of this Congress, have the people of this country, ever the Committee on Elections. I would stopped to consider what was after ask as a special favor to myself that that all the true cause of all evils that are report be adopted. But in the mean time now the subject of complaint in the I contend that if you would be consistent, South. I know not what is true of the that the judgment of some of the memyou must accord me that prima facie right other Southern States; but I can state which you have accorded to every other here, without fear of contradiction, member upon my certificate,

But if you are not satisfied with my sponsibility is largely upon the demofrom a transcript of the returns now on file in the office of the secretary of state. If you can find any such returns there in favor of my friend. Mr. Sheridan. and if any record of his election.

Now, sir, I want to take up two or colored men that could be found for three points of the argument of the dis-three points of the argument of the dis-tinguished gentleman from Mississippi, tion, with the view of making that [Mr. Lamar,] and I desire to say that I convention a farce; and in order to differ from him with reluctance, I believe, as I said before, that he was sincere competing candidates in the field. Of course these men were elected, held sents in the convention, in which they voted with their friends. The constitution was framed, submitted to the whom I have great personal respects it is people, and ratified. illiterate men that class of gentlemen. Therefore I dif-returned home successful statesman. fer with him with a great deal of regret. and from that day to this nearly overy The first point I purpose to notice is man in Louisiana has felt himself his statement that there is only a contest, every inch a statesman, and from this in twelve parishes. Of course that would policy has arisen in a great degree the policy has arisen in a great degree the strike many members as extraordinary. ignorance that has found its way into

But I say to the republicans here that if they will turn to the recods they will asthe public offices of our State. cortain that these twolve or thirteen par-ighes, are all strong Republican parishes. You will not find any contest in they have found a colored man with democratic parishes, because it was not they have found a colored man with dividual, and I humbly beg your pardon if saturday, April 20, 1014, at the disliked and desired to de you consider the attitude I have been in On motion the constraint of the der to get a democratic majority. But you will find that every one of the contested parishes is largely republican. They had to get up a contest, they had to get up a contest, they had to get up charges of fraud, they had to get up a contest, they had to get up charges of fraud, they had to get up a contest, they had to get up a contest, they had to get up charges of fraud, they had to get up charges of fraud, they had to get up a contest, they had to get up charges of fraud, they had to get up a contest, they had to get up charges of fraud, they had to get up charges of fraud, they had to get up a contest, they had to get up charges of fraud, they had to get up charges of fraud to get up c democratic majority, or throw out the the South; and I say if you will let parish, which amounts to the same them alone and only treat them with them alone and only treat them with fair play, encourage them when they make an effort to do what is right, lask you to turn to the record. I make you to go over the records of Mr Foreman and his colleagues; and you will find that every parish in which these gentlemen have failed to make reports or having his colleagues; and you will find that every parish in which these gentlemen have failed to make reports or having his them with fair play, encourage them when they ordeal for any man to pass when he for they will work out their own salvation. When they understand that all bad laws, all peculations iniquities, frauds, and as plant for office, and as in my case claiming a seat in the Senate of the United Strtes. You may be sure if he ever committed an indistect has a large republican majority. I in which they contend there is a contest, has a large republican majority. I ask any republican on this floor whether this of itself ought not to be sufficient evident of fraud.

Another thing struck me as being very and an application of any kind in all this life they will be swift to move in the right direction to rectify any wrongs which may exist, by the

party and lay them open to the charge of negroizing the South. I contended Mr. Speaker, from the very outset that Republican interests would be advanced by honest governments in the Southern States, as well as in the Northern States and honest govern-ments in the South you will get just so soon as the colored people understand you will hold them responsible for the same and not the men they elect. Gentlemen on the other side have

told us that the white people the South accepted the situation. I thought they had, at least I began to think they had, just before the last general election. It was believed at that time that I was inclined to favor the liberal Republican movement in Louisiana These gentlemen then began to find out that I was not so bad as they had been in the habit of charging. They had prior to this alleged that I was a fire-brand, that I was corrupt, and that I was everything that was bad, just as they say about Republicans generally. But when they thought that I was inclined to democracy through the lib eral Republican party, and would accept a place on their ticket, the fusion convention of Louisiana tendered to me the unanimous nomination for Congress from the State at large on their ticket, the very place which was afterward given to General Sheridan. When they found that they could not get me because I would not accept the position, not many days clapsed after this failure to compromise before they were restored to their former opinion. Mr. SHERIDAN, (in his seat.) You

wanted to be the Lieutenant Governor? Mr. PINCHBACK. O, Yes, I had difficulty. I demanded the same representation for the colored people that they had on the Republican ticket, but they could not see that it, would have interfered with their arrangement with Governor Warmoth to send him to the United States

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to look back over the political history of Louisiana for the last ten years. You will find that we have been in a most extraordinary condition, the last three of which have subjected me to much misrepresentation and I fear bers of this House has been affected by what they have heard in reference to me. I do not blame them for it, if it be true. The whole thing was a fraud on the Republican who claims to be Republicated to destroy may be an adventised of the Republican to the Section of the Medical to the season of the Republican of the Republicant of

for two years nearly—that I have been held up before the American people in a manner that two of your ablest and best men could not stand, and still I live. I will be pardoned I suppose for having made these personal re-ferences, for you know it is a trying ordeal for any man to pass when he is held up for two years before the

selection of honest, intelligent and competent men to administer the affairs of the Government.

Mr. Speaker, you will find the outcropping of this desire in Louisiama to-day. You will not only find it there but you will find it in Tennesee, in South Carolina, and wherever else in the South you may choose to push your investigations. What they require is that you shall encourage them in these landable efforts toward reform.

You should be the first to encourage them to follow blindly after this man or the other man. Do not tell them to the other man. Do not tell them that if they in the exercise of their rights dare to assert their manhood and elect from among their own people intelligent, honest, and capable men to fill a fair proportion of the off, fices it will destroy the Republican party and lay them open to the charge our attempts to keep off the forces of Colonel Carter and requesting Federal interference and aid; but at that time it was a matter which concerned his interest. And when I saw the extraordinary position which he took in this House to-day, I was reminded of the old adage, that it makes a great difference whose ox was gored. I could tell a tale here on my little friend—

but I know he is a cleaver little gentleman; I will let him off as ohtly as he did me. But there is one thing that he said that is really amusing. He gave you an argument of an hour and a quarter nearly, or of fully an hour, to show that you cannot attach any importance whatever to the return of the Lynch board, on the ground they had no evident before them of my electron—that they had no returns; and he wound up his great rhetorical display by telling you he could not get the returns and had to take the next evidence. That is exactly what the Lynch board did. Mr. Warmoth had locked up the returns, and they made several and repeated efforts to get them. The Federal court was applied to to compel their production but they were smirited and adopted.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the President of this convention appoint a committee of five, who shall recommend to the convention thirteen Republicans as a parish executive committee; provided, that the delegates from each ward shall name the members of the convention appoint a committee of five, who shall recommend to the convention thirteen Republicans as a parish executive committee; provided, that the delegates from each ward shall name the members of this convention appoint a committee of five, who shall recommend to the convention thirteen Republicans as a parish executive committee; provided, that the delegates from each ward shall name the members of the convention appoint a committee of five, who shall recommend to the convention thirteen Republicans as a parish executive committee; provided, that the delegates from each ward shall name the members of the convention appoint a committee of five, who shall recommend to the convention thirteen Republicans as a parish executive committee; provided, that the delegates from each ward shall name the members of the convention appoint a committee of five, who shall recommend to the convention appoint a committee of five, who shall recommend to the convention thirteen Republicans as a parish executive committee; provided, that the delegates from each ward shall name the members of the convention appoint a committee of five, who shall recommend to the convention appoint a committee of five, who shall recommend to the convention thirden appoi tach any importance whatever to the return of the Lynch board, on the vas applied to to compel their production, but they were spirited off to New York or elsewhere, so as to prevent the Federal court getting hem. And they had to do what Mr. Sheridan said was done in his case—they took the next best evidende. But I base my claim to a seat on

th s floor on higher grounds than that. Let me say I know more of these election frauds perhaps than any other man, excepting Warmoth and Blanchard, in Louisiana. When President Grant refused to hankering that way, but that was not the treat with as at Long Branch, I was one of the delegation that visited bim. I knew there was a solemn conclave of our side of the house held, and it was agreed that by fair means or foul we would defeat the Federal ticket in the State of Louisiana-at least the white part of the conclave agreed upon had a good many friends under Warmoth in effice, and was comfortably housed myself. I concluded ably housed myself. I concluded that I would drive along with him until I could get a convenient jumping-off place. I would also see what his plans were, so as to be able to defeat them. O, I could the present disastrous overflow and the consequent destruction of property and suffering among our people, that it is an impossibility for the States to protect this valley from the annual floods of the Missalph; therefore, be it the state of the consequent destruction of property and suffering among our people, that it is an impossibility for the States to protect this valley from the annual floods of the Missalph; therefore, be it the state of the consequent destruction of property and suffering among our people, that it is an impossibility for the States to protect this valley from the annual floods of the Missalph; therefore, be it the consequent destruction of property and suffering among our people, that it is an impossibility for the States to protect this valley from the annual floods of the Missalph; therefore, be it the consequent destruction of property and suffering among our people, that it is an impossibility for the States to protect this valley from the annual floods of the Missalph; therefore, be it the consequent destruction of property and suffering among our people, that it is an impossibility for the States to protect this valley from the annual floods of the Missalph; therefore, be it the consequent destruction of property and suffering among our people, that it is an impossibility for the States to protect this valley from the annual floods of the Missalph; therefore, be it the consequent destruction of property and suffering among our people, that it is an impossibility for the States to protect this valley from the annual floods of the Missalph and the consequence of the consequence of the missalph and the consequen able to defeat them. O, I could tell you a tale that would harrow sponsibility is largely upon the democracy. I can show here by irrefutable facts that in the first election held under the reconstruction acts the democracy of Louisians and control of the Republican party, certain men in Louisians who claim to be Republican party, certain men in Louisians who claim to be Republican party, certain men in Louisians who claim to be Republican party, certain men in Louisians who claim to be Republican party, certain men in Louisians who claim to be Republican party, certain men in Louisians who claim to be Republican party, certain men in Louisians who claim to be Republican party, certain men in Louisians who claim to be Republican party certain men in Louisians who c he can get such a certificate, I will waive struction acts as a nullity, and in many portions of the State instigated any record of his election.

struction acts as a nullity, and in published a paper professedly republican majority. But I repeat, the whole whose columns daily teemed with the and thrust forward the most ignorant vilest and bitterest denunciations of my rescalities. Look at the proceed-

On motion the chair appointed a committee of five on credentials, to wit; James S. Matthews, J. P. Porter, James Briscoe Fred. Winston, Spencer Ross.

On motion the chair appointed a con-

mittee of five on permanent organization, to wit: J. R. Stewart, J. P. Harlow. Wesley Dixon, William Coolidge, Clark Harrison:
After a recess the committee on crede

Caesar Ray.
Seventh Ward—Isaac Johnson, Ed.

Barnes.

The report was received and unanimously adopted.

The committee on permanent organization submitted their report, as follows:

Fresident—Hiram R. Steele.

President—Hiram R. Steele.

wice Presidents—A. J. Bryant, M. Blue,
M. Coolidge, J. A. Green, C. C. Cordill,
Wesley Dixon, C. Harrison, Caesar Ray,
Fred Winston, Alfred Fairfax, Solomon
Shaifer, J. M. Gillespie, Paris Burckett,
R. J. Walker, Howard Thompson and

others.
Secretary—J. H. Bird—Assistant Secre tary—J. P. Porter.

Marshals—Brooks Gilmore, Nathaniel

Collins.

Report of the committee received and adopted unanimously, and a permanent organization effected by the election of the efficers recommended.

The following resolution was offered:

adopted.

The chair appointed on said committee The chair appointed on said committee the following members, to wit: E. L. Whitney, chairman; J. P. Harlow, M. Blue, Caesar Ray, A. J. Bryant.
On motion the chair appointed the following delegates as a committee on resolutions: C. C. Cordill, chairman; J. M. Gillespie, Solomon Shaifer, Jordan Brown, Spencer Ross.

The committee appointed to select and recommend fifteen persons to compose a parish executive committee, reported as follows:

From first ward, Gabriel Johnson, se-cond ward, R. J. Walker; third ward, S. Shaifer; forth ward, William Owens; fifth ward, William Sylvan; sixth ward, Alfred Fairfax; seventh ward, Jerry Murphy, From the parish at large, H, R. Steele.

A. J. Bryant, J. M. Gillespie, M. I. William Coolidge, J. S. Matthews, J. Stewart, W. H. Griffith. For secretary of the committee, J. P. Harlow.

part of The report of the committee was re-that, I ceived and adopted unanimously,

The committee on resolutions repo as jollows: Whereas, We are again reminded

The following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the executive committee of the parish shall not be increased or diminished without being authorized by a parish convention.

Resolved, That on or before the first day of May, 1877, the executive committee shall call a convention of the Republicans of the parish for the purpose of electing a parish executive committee for the two years following June 1; 1877, Resolved, That the secretary of the parish executive committee shall transmit immediately to the State Central Executive Committee the number of Republican votes in the parish of Tensas.

Resolved, That the secretary of the parish executive committee for the two years following June 1; 1877, Resolved, That the secretary of the parish executive committee shall transmit immediately to the State Central Executive Committee the number of Republican votes in the parish of Tensas.

Resolved, That the executive committee to the first day of May, 1877, the executive committee to give thorough instruction the branches usually embraced is curriculum of American Colleges.

For further information, add the Further information and the Further information

On motion the cenvention adjourned

J. H. Bind, Secretary. 1 mar21

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108 Camp.
The Sentinel—Corner Short and Secon

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16 Poydras. New Orleans Christian Advocate—110

New Orleans Coristian Advocate—110 and 112 Camp, Robert J Harp, publisher.
New Orleans Bee—73 Chartres.
New Orleans Cotton and Produce Circuar—122 Cravier.
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-188 Julia street, W. T. Hous on, Justice.
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Bayou Bridge—Boys and Girls; Esplanade, corner Mystery.
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St. Claude. Berlin—West side Berlin, bet. Candelet and Baronne. Bienville-Boys; cor. Bienville and

PUBLIC SCHOOLS-CONTINUED.

ys and Girls; Clio, bet. St. Dauphine—Boys and Girls; cor. Dauphine ann Hancock.

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Edmonia—Girls; 454 Common.
Elmira—Boys and Girls; Elmira, bet.
auphine and Royal.
Fillmore—Boys, Aourbon, between St.
Raude and Marais. k—Yoys; cor Franklin and Perdidenklin—Girls; St. Charles, bet. Giro d Julia. Fulton—Boys and Girls; corner Fulto

and Josephine.

Gentilly—Boys and Girls; Gentilly Station, Elysian Fields.

Girls' High School—First, Fourth, and Sixth District, Chestnut, bet Jackson and

Philip.

Girls' High School—Second, Third and Homital. Girls High School—Second, Third and Fifth Districts, Royal, corner Hospital. Greenville—Boys and Girls; Market, bet. Chestnut and Walnut. Hancock—Boys and Girls; North Peter, bet. Monroe and Hancock. et. Monroe and Hancock.

Hospital—Boys and Girls; 134 Hospita

Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and

erpsichore.

Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpsi

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Sondeaux and Valence.
Keller— Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet.
'elicity and St. Andrew.
Laurel—Boys; corner Laurel and Philip
Laurel and McDonough Branch—Boys
nd Girls; St. Mary, bet. Rousseau and
taligions. oany—32 Carondelet street. Stoker's European Telegraph Agency-Lincoln—Boys and Girls; corner Cadi: Live Oak—Boys and Girls; corner Con-tance and Ninth.

Locust—Boys: Locust Carondelet House Carondelet corne ust_Boys: Locust, bet. Clie and

oydras. Carrollton Hotel—D, Hickok, proprie rato. Madison—Girls; cor. Prieur and Pal or; Carrollton.
Cassidy's Hotel—Hugh Cassidy, pro-rietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 arondelet. European plan. myra-Magazine-Boys and Girls; Magazine orietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet, European plan.
Central House—Mrs. D. Pownall, proprietor; 130 and 132 Camp, opposite lafayette Square.
City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.
Conti Verandah—23, 25 and 27 Conti.
Louisiana Hotel—213 and 215 Tehousitander

Magazine—Boys and Girls; Magazine, bet. Toledano and Louisiana Aveuue.
Magnolia—Boys and Girls; Carondelet between Jackson and Philip.
Marengo—Boys and Girls; Marengo, bet. Magazine and Constance,
Marigny—Boys and Girls; corner Marigny and Urquhart.
Marshall—Boys; Church, bet. Girod and Julia. Marshall—Boys; Church, Bet. Girot and Julia. Mason—Boys and Girls: Genois, bet. Gravier and Common. McCarthy—Boys; Pauline, bet. Ohar-tres and Royal. oitoulas. Quachita House—116 Camp, opposit Lafayette Square; Redditt & Hill, proprie

St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors St. Charles, bet Common and Gravier. tres and Royal.
Napoleon Avenue—Girls; Napoleon Avenue, bet Magazine and Camp
New Orleans Central High School—Boys; 37, 39 and 41 Burgundy,
Orleans—Boys and Girls; Orleans, bet.
North Prieur and Sohnson.
Rampart—Girls; Rampart, bet. St.
Louis and Toulouse,
Robertson—Girls; corner Bienville and
North Robertson.
St. Andrew—Boys and Circ. nd Royal.

St. Andrew—Boys and Girls; corner St Andrew and Willow. St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais St. Philip—Boys; St. Philip bet. Royal

streets Carrollton.

Louisiana State Register—Levee, southwest corner Cambronne, Carrollton.

Louisianian—13 Derbigny.

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger nd Bourbon. Sumner—Boys; 352 Common. Vallette-Boys and Girls; Vallette, bet. Alix and Eliza. Villere—Boys and Girls; Villere, bet. St. Anthony and Bourbon. Washington—Girls; cor. Chartres and

Piety. Webster-Girls; corner Dryades and ASYLUMS

Asylum for Destitute Orphans Boys-St. Charles, bet, Valmot and Dufoss Jefferson City. Asylum for the Little Sisters of the Beauregard Asylum-Pauline, between

Claude and Rampart, Boys House of Refuge-Perilliat, southst corner Magnolia

dras.
Southwestern Presbyterian—40 Camp.
The New Orleans Journal of Medicine— 130 Canal. Convent of Mercy-Josephine, corne Female Asylum of the Imaculate Con-

ception—871 Rampart, corner Elmira, Third District. ern Railroad—Depot: Magnolia street, corner Calliope. New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Rail-road—Depot: Foot of Canal street. Pontchartrain Railroad Company— Eylsian Fields, corner Decatur. Female Orphan Asylum of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel -33 Piety, bet. Dauphine and

German Protestant Asylum-State, bet. lamp and Chestnut.

Girard Asylum-Metairie Road, bet. St ouis and Conti. Home for the Aged and Infirm-Tcho

Home for the Aged and Infirm-Wash ngton Avenue, cor. Locust. House of Refuge for Destitute Girls

Annunciation, corner Caliope. House of the Good Shepherd—Bien ville, bet Broad and Dolhonde. Indigent Colored Orphan Asylum-393

Insane Asylum-Orleans, bet, Marai nd Liberty. Jewish Widows and Orphan Asylam

Jackson, corner Chippewa. Louisiana Retreat Insane Asylum Nashville Avenue, sw. corner Magazine; Hurstville.

Mt. Carmel Asylum-53 Piety street. Mt. Carmel Convent-200 Hospital. New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum Olio, between Camp and Prytania. Poydras Orphan Asylum for Females lagazine, between Leontine and Peters

Jefferson.
Protestant Orphan Home—Seventh, co Constance.
Providence Asylum for Colored Female.
Dhildren—Hospital, cor Tonti.
St. Ann's Asylum—Prytania, cor St.

Mary. St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum Easide Magazine, bet St. Andrew an St. Mary's Orphan Boys Asylum—Char-tres, bet. Mazant and French, St. Vincent's Home for Boys—371 St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—magazine

or. Race. Widows and Orphans Home, Jewish-Galvez.
St Mary's Dominican Convent—Dryades, cor. Calliope.
Ursuline Convent—Peters, bet. Treasure and Goodchildren.

THE NEW ORLEANS FIRE Austria-A. Eimer Bader. Consul. 17 ALARM TELEGRAPH Carondelet.

Bolgium—38 Chartres.

Brazil—A. F. Elliot, Vice-Consul, 184

THE SYSTEM OF STRIKING WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

For instance, if an alarm is given France—Charles Fauconnet, Acting Consul 11 St. Louis. Great Britain—A. de G. Fonblanque, Consul, 13 Carondelet. Greece—N. M. Benachi, Consul, 25 Carondelet. from Box No. 123, the bells will strike 1, then a pause of 5 seconds; then the bells will strike 2, then an-Arondelet.
Italy.-G. Galii, Consul 77 Conti.
Mexico.-L. M. Avendano, Acting Conul, 155 Common.
Netherlands.-Amadee Countourie, 39 other pause of 5 seconds, and the bells will strike 3-123. There will be a pause of 10 seconds between each full number. Or if an alarm is given from Box No. 48, ia—Room C, Gallier Court. Norway and Sweden—Wm. M. Perkins, 4 Carondelet. the bells will strike 4, then the pause of 5 seconds, and then strike German Empire—John Krutt Schmitt, Consul, 42 Pedido. 8-48. A General Alarm will be Portugal-A. J. Da Silva, Consul, 57 indicated by striking 15 blows upon Decatur.

Russia—J. F. Schroder, Vice-Consul, the bells. An additional general formula of the bells. Spain—Carlos Pie, Consul, 113 Daualarm will be indicated by striking 20 blows, which will concentrate the Switzerland—X. Weisenbach, consul entire Fire Department to the box Venezuela—Anderson D. Dieter, Consul, 27 Carondelet. from which the alarm sounded.

8 Corner Carondelet and Eight stree " Prytania and Ninth street 12 " Magnolia and Washington *13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets

*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22 15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23 16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1 17 Corner Live Oak and First street 18 " Magazine and St. Andrew st

19 "Rousseau and St. Mary streets 21 "St. Charles and First streets " Dryades and St. Andrew street " Keller Narket

" Second and Dryades streets " Market street and Levee 31 "Henderson street and Levee" 32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12 34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1

36 Second Precinct Police Station 37 Corner Race and Magazine street 38 " Melpomine and Camp streets 41 Horse Station, St. Charles street

streets 47 " Gainnie and New Levee street

Joseph st. 51 Corner Constance and Erato street 52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets 53 Engine House, Fire Company No 18 Calliope street

" Howard and Clio streets " Magnolia and Erato streets " Erato and Franklin streets

" Julia and Levee streets *71 Foot of Julia stret 72 Corner Canal and Levee streets

*74 " Natchez and Tchoupatoulas *81 " Canal and Camp streets

84 Corner Carondelet and Commo

*124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street *125 Workhouse, Girod street

*126 Corner Common and Rocheblay streets *127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras

141 Corner Bienville and Old Leve

142 Corner St. Louis and Royal stree 143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7,

145 Corner Burgundy and Toulous streets

Basin street 151 Canal and Robertson, Wood's Press *152 Corner Bienville and Johnson strs *133 " Derbigny and Conti streets

214 streets 215 Police Station, Jackson Square 216 Corner Hospital and Dauphin

Dumaine street
231 Corner Treme and Esplanade sts
232 "Rampart and Barracks sts
234 Treme Market and Parish Prison
235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21, Claiborne street 236 Corner Bayou Boad and Claiborn

*616 Corner Raynes & Dauphine stre

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Boxes designated by * are auto-

5 Corner Harmony and Levee streets 6 Corner Washington and Chippewa

25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street " Jackson and Liberty streets

35 Corner Market and Chippewa street

42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thailia street 43 Corner Franklin and Terpsichor

*48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St.

54 Corner New Basin and Triton

73 " Magazine and Girod streets

82 Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall 83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13

121 Corner Rampart and Canal street "123 " Rampart and Poydras street

Dauphine street

146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4,

" Old Levee and St. Philip

*217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 10, Dumaine street

236 Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets

*241 Engine House, Fire Co No. 3,

Bayou Road

*242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets

243 Stern's Factory, Frenchman and

Broad streets

252 House H. & J Vire Co. No. 3

253 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 9, Esplande street

254 Eugine House, Fire Co. No. 8,

Victory street

312 Police Station, Elysinn Fields st

313 Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts

314 "Goodchildren and St. Antoine

315 "and Elysian Fields

316 "Claiborne and St. Bernard sts

412 "Love and Spain streets

413 "Love and Spain streets

*414 "Poet and Urguhart streets

*414 "Poet and Urguhart streets

*513 Cotton Press and Levee

514 Washington Market

*515 Corner Clouet and Rampart streets

612 Engine House No. 24 Greatmen st

near Port

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